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Incorrigible.

If any patriots of the politics for revenue only school have cherished a lingering hope that Governor HUGHES would tone down his theory and practice to the long prevailing standard, their gizzards must now be bitter with despair. What can be done with a man who talks like this:

" I am nothing of a politician. There are many here who could give me lessons in politica. But it seems to me there is only one kind of politics that has a chance of winning, and that is the kind which gives efficient government. I am profoundly impressed with the fact that the people are tired of all kinds of politics which do not work for their final good, their real interests and the betterment of administration.

The time has gone by when any politician of officeholder who is detected in using opportunities afforded him to feather his own nest will long be left in the foreground."

We can see the eye offending brine trickle down the iron cheek of the bosses and bosslets that were. What is there in politics for them if the Governor acts as he talks?--and such seems to be his

The good of the people; and nothing on the side for the officeholder. This is worse than preaching vegetarianism to cannibals. This man Hughes is not "practical."

Would King Edward Side With the Commons or With the Lords?

There is in some quarters a tendency to regard the public announcement made the other day by the British Attorney-General that the Liberal Government was determined to make an end of the House of Lords as a ballon d'essai, or attempt to probe public sentiment. The seriousness of the assertion seems to be confirmed, however, in a letter eddressed by Premier BANNERMAN to his followers, in which he declares his intention to "deal" with the British Constitution in consequence of the crisis provoked by the refusal of the House of Lords to pass the Education bill and other measures desired by the House of Commons. Assuming that an effort will be made to extinguish or coerce the upper chamber, we are naturally led to inquire on which side King EDWARD VII. would be found.

We may take for granted that King EDWARD's course would be shaped by an enlightened conception of the interest of his dynasty. Does experience ow that the existence of a chamber consisting exclusively of hereditary legislators is essential to the power and prestige of a sovereign? For an answer to that question he will naturally turn to those European monarchies the upper chambers of whose parliaments are wholly or partly appointive, and in which nevertheless the sovereign posnesses not a jot less, if not considerably more, influence than is exercised by the King of England. Let us look, for instance, at the German Empire. Here the Bundesrath, or upper house of the Federal Parliament, is composed of members nominated by the respective Governments of the constituent States. Owing to the fact that this chamber is almost always controlled by the delegates of Prussia and her satellites it can be relied upon to carry out the Emperor's wishes.

In the Kingdom of Prussia the Constitution of 1850, still in force, does not define the composition of the Herrenhaus, or upper chamber, but delegates the power to do so to the King, merely stipulating that the members shall be appointed by the Crown in heredity or for life. As the members appointed at will by the King are not limited in number, he can by a creation of new peers control the house at any time. In Italy the Statuto, granted in 1848, which with some amendments remains the Constitution of the nation to-day, authorizes the King to appoint for life the members of the Senate, or upper house, which in practice has little real power and is obliged to yield to the will of the popular chamber. The number of Senators is unlimited, and on more than one occasion a large batch of members has been appointed by the sovereign in order to change the party coloring of the body. In 1890 no fewer than seventyfive were designated for this purpose.

In the Austrian or Cis-Leithan Kingdom the Herrenhaus, or upper chamber of the Reichsrath, is composed of Princes of the imperial blood, of Archbishops and Prince Bishops, of the heads of landowning families to which the Emperor grants hereditary seats, and of members appointed by him for life. The power to create life members has been freely used to insure the passage of measures which the Ministry of the moment has desired to enact. In the Kingdom of Hungary the so-called Table of Magnates, or upper house of Parliament, is the nearest existing analogue to the British House of Lords. Up to 1886 it consisted of all nobles bearing the title of Prince, Count or Baron; of the high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and United Greek Churches: of certain court officials; of the chief magistrates of the counties, and of three In the year named, however, the number of hereditary members was reduced to less than 300, and the King was empowered to appoint life members. Thirty of these were created at once and more ideals and observances of civilization, have since been added. Even now, especially when it happens to a com-

lowever, the Table of Magnates evinces more independence than any other upper house on the continent of Europe, though it is more easily controlled by the Government for the time being than is the British House of Lords.

We pass to Spain, where under the

fundamental law of 1876 the Senate, or upper house of the Cortes, consists of members of three classes, first, members by right of birth or office; secondly, members nominated by the King for life; and thirdly, members elected for five years by the State corporations and by the most highly taxed subjects. The members belonging to the first two classes must not exceed 180, and there may be the same number of members of the third class. In theory, therefore, as well as in practice, it is easy for a Ministry backed by the Chamber of Deputies to control the upper house. Under the Portuguese Constitution of 1826, as this has been modified in 1852 and 1878, the House of Peers consists of 150 members nominated by the King for life, but additions may be made at any time to the number by the King, on the advice of the Premier, with the consent of the Council of State. Of other small kingdoms we need only say that in Rumania the Senate, or upper house, is elective, and that in Greece and Servia the Parliament is unicameral.

In view of these facts King EDWARD would be justified in holding that the interests of his dynasty would be subserved, rather than injured, by the conversion of the House of Lords into a subordinate body.

The Milk in the Cocoanut.

There is a plausible report that at the conference between the President and the San Francisco delegation to consider the Japanese school question Mayor SCHMITZ told the President that the exclusion of Japanese labor "was far more vital to the Coast than the admission of Japanese children to the schools. Was it not Representative HAYES of California who said in the House the other day: "Exclude the laborer, and every other condition to which we object will correct itself"? Moreover, is there not an organized movement in five of the Coast States to extend the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act to the immigration of Japanese?

It might be said that the discrimination against Japanese children in San Francisco, which, by the way, has been condemned by resolution in Los Angeles, is a sequel to the demand for the exclusion of Japanese laborers. So it may be doubted whether the fear that the sixty odd Japanese school children affected by the order of the Board of Education would contaminate the white children of all nationalities in San Francisco has a very deep foundation in the consciousness of the people. It is quite conceivable, indeed, that the Japanese school question was contrived by the sandlot agitators to speed by compromise the exclusion of "laborers."

This school complication could be made to disappear in a jiffy. Mayor SCHMITZ explains how:

"We would abolish the Oriental schools. then, under our law, the enforcement of which is left to the discretion of the school board, the Japanese would be entitled to admission to the white schools."

The Mayor, who seems to be personally conducting the San Francisco delegation, had previously explained that the State law provides that the school authorities "may" segregate the children of Mongolian races. So the decision whether the doors of the public schools shall be thrown open to the Japanese children rests, in this case, with the San Francisco Board of Education, and according as it is influenced by men of liberal spirit or by the labor unions it will say yea or nay. But even with SCHMITZ in command of the forces of negation there is hope of averting war. No ultimatum has yet been issued by him, and he says frankly that proposals from the President will receive proper consideration. The negotiations are to

be resumed to-day. An optimistic Administration that knows no such word as fail is said to have thrown out an intimation that if the San Francisco Board of Education will recede, a treaty dealing satisfactorily with coolie labor may be arranged with Japan. Well, that is all Mr. SCHMITZ and his friends ask for; but perhaps the consummation is not as easy as it looks. Difficulties may rise up. Mutuality in exclusion may be required, the Japanese being great sticklers for equity and a high spirited people. And then the new treaty would have to run the gantlet in the Senate. The subject thickens when the larger question of

immigration is lugged in. It is a pity the school question cannot be settled on its merits; and it is sad to think that SCHMITZ, the indicted Mayor of San Francisco, is potent enough to talk of ultimatums to the President of the United States and may hold the issue of peace in the hollow of his cal-

Facts About the Mountaineers.

loused hand.

The announcement of the disappearance of another valuable citizen from Bristol, which town is partly in Tennessee and partly in Virginia, will no doubt provoke a fresh outburst of sensational comment on the mountaineers who prevail largely in that region. The press despatch in the case virtually invites us to expect the ebullition, for it refers directly to a similar disappearance, that of young WENTZ, who about two years ago vanished suddenly and later was found dead by the roadside

in a lonely mountain neighborhood. We have no means of knowing to what extent the two incidents are related so far as concerns their causes and their details, for while all the facts touching the Wentz tragedy have long since been known, the facts of this latest event are as yet enveloped in mystery and may turn out to be quite destitute members chosen by the Diet of Croatia. of the dramatic quality, if not altogether tame and commonplace. It has come to pass, however, that whenever anything unpleasant happens in the big Southern ranges, far removed from our

parative stranger credited with wealth and high social position in his distant home, we are asked to believe that the wild and violent men of the hills and fastnesses have done it all. These men are described as ruthless murderers, congenital ruffians and outlaws, and we are treated to a highly colored suggestion to the effect that almost any infamy, sordid or wanton or plainly barbaric, may safely be attributed to them. It was so in the case of young WENTZ two years or so ago; unless this new alarm be soon exposed as a canard, it will be so again.

Somebody ought to say a word for these mountaineers and this is as good a time as any other. They are mostly the descendants of Scotch and Scotch-Irish and Welsh colonists. Some of these latter came unwillingly, some of their own motion. Many were political convicts; a small proportion were ingrained criminals. The London Company sent their human freight to Virginia. OGLETHORPE took his to the Georgia and Carolina coasts. Hundreds in Virginia served their time as slaves to all intents and purposes. Other hundreds further south broke loose from the trammels of the organized society which had made them outcasts and refugees at home. They hungered for the freedom they had dreamed of in far off Britain but had never actually realized, and so they drifted away from the feeble but pompous replica of hated institutions and settled in the mountains, where fresh air was plentiful and there was none to say them nay. There dwell their offspring at this moment, animated by the ancient craze for liberty, fiercely impatient of interference, resentful of invasion, ready to die for their ideals of manhood, and always prompt and bitter and deadly in resistance to imagined tvrannv.

They are ferocious men when subjected to the sting of injury. They slay without a second thought whenever they believe they have been wronged. But it is abominably untrue that their violence is mean and sordid. They are not robbers or footpads or assassins. The mountaineer never locks his door, for he knows that his neighbors are not thieves. He never refuses asylum and such poor hospitality as he can offer to any passing applicant whatever. You can leave your watch, your jewelry, your money, in the very simplest log cabin, and six months or six years afterward you will find them waiting for you. Any hunted fugitive can have asylum in those humble homes and stay there indefinitely without a question. Any supposed spy or enemy in disguise will be killed as though he were a wolf. They inherit their feuds, their quarrels and their animosities. They perpetuate the violent and homicidal methods of their ancestors. But they know absolutely nothing of larceny or blackmail or financial crookedness. Time has not moved for them. They are anachronisms.

So we say that if any important person transplanted from a more highly cultivated locality has vanished from Bristol, Virginia-Tennessee, and if it turns out that he has been made away with by some secret violence, the horror cannot be charged to wanton or sordid wickedness on the part of the mountaineers. They have their faults, but they do not kill men for mere money.

Three Years of Reciprocity

In 1903 our sales to Cuba were \$23,504,-417. Last year they were \$46,491,944, an increase of practically 100 per cent. since effect was given to the reciprocity treaty with the island. It is in every way probable that the account would have reached \$50,000,000 last year had it not been for the uprising.

The effect of the revolt of last August on our commerce is indicated by a comparison of the figures of 1905 and 1906. Our sales for the eight months ending August 31, 1905, amounted to \$27,869,488. The sales of the remaining four months of that year were \$16,700,323. The figures for the corresponding periods last year are respectively \$31,348,478 and \$15,143,466. There is every reason to believe that had there been no revolt the trade of the last third of the year would have shown at least a rate of increase equal to that of the first two-thirds, about 12 per cent. On that basis our sales would have reached \$50,000,000. So far as our commerce is concerned, it may be said that the disturbance cost us about \$3.500,000.

The increase of 1906 over 1905 was only about \$2,000,000. During the first year of the operation of the treaty the increase was about \$9,000,000, and the second year showed a further increase of about \$12,000,000. The normal increase for the third year apparently should have been about \$5,500,000. The inference from the drop in yearly gain is that the activity excited by trade opportunity has reached its limit, and that further gains will in all probability come only from a more energetic contest with our competitors. The total trade of the island for last year is not yet reported. It is therefore impossible to measure our percentage in comparison with that of other countries. The probability is that we have made a small gain.

The trade gain during the life of this treaty has been \$23,000,000. Just how much of this may be properly credited to the influence of the treaty cannot be said. There is no doubt that the convention has been a factor of importance, but the general industrial prosperity of the island has also had much to do with Cuba's larger purchases.

Dear old JOHN F. DEYDEN.—Rochester Union and Dear, indeed. Expensive but good, as the guide books say of long billed hotels.

A tidal wave of moral reform is sweeping over the country.—Unidentified Thinker. Still, moderate man will hope that ice cream will be allowed to be delivered in Boston not later than 11 A. M. Sundays.

From the topless towers of Ilium and the Troy Press fall these grievous words: "Jos Cannon is not adapted to grace the Presi-

JOSEPHUS PULCHER has all the elysian eauty, melancholy grace, of the early Accadian, proto-Cushite and archaic Assyrian type. In their different styles Uncle SHELBY and Yazoo JOHN are not more essentially beautiful. Even Mr. CANNON's

enemies must admit that his exterior grace is probably equal to his inward grace. The trouble with him as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President is not his looks, but the fact that he is an accursed plutocrat.

The lingering of the army in Cuba is disquieting to Senator TILLMAN, and he submits that "it seems a little strange that Congress, the Senate, nor anybody else sees fit to inquire into the extraordinary transactions that are being carried on." A perusal of the Platt Amendment ought to enlighten and soothe the Senator. The doings in Cuba are regular, but what destiny has in store for her no fellow can find out, though he may surmise. Even the "overlord at the White House," as Mr. TILL-MAN calls the President, is groping.

SKIBO'S LAIRD.

A Brazilian Tribute to the Great Giver, Founder and Speller TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I carnestly request you to publish in your esteemed journal the enclosed letter, which I take the liberty to address to one of your fulgurant fellow laborers.

I also beg you to conserve the epigraphe and For all these valuable favors I thank you already

SINCLAIR FRANCIONI DE PADUA. RIO DE JANEIBO, Brazil, January 7. OPENING LETTER TO THE MR. ANDREW

Eminent Citizen: In order to assure my self with more certainty of your deigning to read these lines, I requested this journal, so of ten constel-

lated by the fulgors of your efficacious collaboration, to publish them. Moreover, I feel my self quite honoured by manifesting to the public of your grand nation my disinterested enthusiasm for you. who deserve so justly the blessings of all,

for the incomparable benefits you have prodigalized. Only led by the ardent and sincere desire to divulge among my countrymen your sen-sible doctrines of very noble philanthropy and high moral, I was induced to translate into our language, your very important works: "The Empire of Business," "The A B C of the Money" and "The Triumph of De-

mocracy." After my having had the pleasure of reading so very useful books, I was struck with an indefinable veneration for you, and so sincere an enthusiasm for the wise doctrines, you announce, that I think to render a benefit to my countrymen, by acquainting them of your valuable services, rendered to Humanity with the sousid philosophy of the useful ar real, that you propagate like a true apostle of belief and faith

My tender and loyal wife taught my nine children, , to venerate you, just as she knows and also feels, that I venerate you.

I shall be very happy, if you allow me to publish the translations, I made with all exactness and careful attention and accurate form of all those incomparable works, and you will still higten my happiness, by favouring me with the venerable likeness of your beloved heroine—your mother, together with your oun, at the same time consenting my publishing them, annexed to some of the above mentioned books or to all of them. Besides. I wish, that my wife, showing the

your exemplary biography, have them look at your sympathetic images, as the like-nesses of two great benefactors of Humanity, under all points of view. I await with great anxiety your wortly reply and kissing your benevolent hands,

same to my nine children, when telling them

sign with the greatest veneration Your humble, but sincere and disintersted admirer: SINCLAIR FRANCIONI DE PADUA.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, January 7. A Theory of the Cause of Baldness

From the Medical Record. The fundamental cause of common has been declared to be a form of respiration that leaves residual air undisturbed in the air cavities of a portion of the lungs; or, to be more explicit the residual air of any portion of the lungs that is not made use of for breathing purposes must necessarily lie undisturbed, and since the function of respiration can be carried on without the upper portion of the lungs being utilized, but being used, the fundamental cause of common

baldness is absence of upper chest breathing.

The connection between absence of upper chest breathing and the existence of common baidness was explained in the following manner: In the first place attention was directed to the circumstance that residual air is warm, that it is saturated with moisture, that in amount it is five times greater than the tidal air, and that it contains an constituents oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, argon and organic matter. Attention was also directed to the fact (previously proven) that when ever residual air (or what is the same thing, expired air) is kept chambered in the presence of warmth and moisture, it invariably undergoes change and develops a soluble poison that is capable, when present in the blood, of exerting a dis-

turbing effect upon hair growth.

It was explained that absence of upper chest breathing is the fundamental cause o permit the above mentioned soluble poison to be formed from the residual air contain cavities of a portion of the lungs whence by a process of absorption it is taken up by the bi and is thus placed in position to exert its specific

Jadam Bede on the Green River From the Congressional Record. I could not help thinking, when one of the gentle-

nen was talking about Green River yesterday of the little instance which occurred River and Harbor Committee was traversing the Ohlo. At every point that we stopped in Kentucky some members of the local community pre-sented each member of our committee with a quart bottle of the real thing. We were travelling with light baggage, and before we got through we had more than we could carry. [Laughter.] More than we could carry in our valles. I understand that some of the members sent their clothes home by express and kept the liquor with them. |Laugh And I wondered if it was on the Green River that the Three Feathers brand of liquor is manufactured, and if they needed deep water navigation for that product, [Laughter.] I do not suppose it means they really have three feathers, but that by using the liquor one could see three. [Laughter.]

A "Hypnotical" Question Answered. "Hypnotical," who dates from Brooklyn (or was it Philadelphia?), there is not the slightest reason why he should not submit a story written by him some years ago, accepted by a magazine that is now defunct, and never paid for, to any other publication. This is done every day. There is such a thing as plagiarizing oneself, but this does not come under that head. "Hypnotical" had better wake up, leave Brooklyn, send around his story, and wait for it to be "paid for on publication." OLD TIMER. NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, February 9.

Chinese Dream Lore for Officeseekers From East of Asia.

Ascending to heaven, climbing on the roof of building or on a high rock in your dream signifie that you will be appointed to a high office. But to dream of ascending a mountain and returning to level ground portends the loss of your official po

On Generosity. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A man's

generosity must be gauged not by what he gives away, but by the amount he has left after giving NEW YORK, February 10.

Painful Peregrinations. I journeyed in the south of France, With knowing wink and leer They asked with most suspicious glance "Is he a bank cashier?"

The natives said with shrugs quite plain. To England's shore I backward harked For I would trot the globe; John Bull. In accepts chill remarked

And then to slopes of sunny Spain

"Ahem! the railroad probe. And so I walk familiar ways Vain character or wealth; "Tis quite unsafe these troublous days

To travel for one's health.

NEW YORK IN 2007 A. D. Letter of John Doe of Benver to John Doe,

Jr., of the Same Town.

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 9, 2007 MY DEAR SON: For the first time in fifty years I am again in the city of my birth. I left here when I was 20 years old, in 1957, and as my father was born here forty years before I was you will see that I have been practically in touch with the place for an entire century, Many changes have taken place, but they are not so radical as one might have expected from predictions of a hundred years ago. However, as you wanted me to tell you about the big city I'll proceed to that and let my reminiscences go for the moment.

I arrived here,ten days ago over the Transcontinental Electric, having made the run from Denver in twenty-four hours, schedule time, and we landed at the Spuyten Duyvil station. This is a comparatively new station at the top of the island, where all electric roads from the West come into town by tunnels under the Hudson. It covers ten acres and unlike the old time stations is more above ground than below, being forty-three high. It differs from the others, too, in that it has subways connecting it with the siness portions of the city for the delivery of freight to central freight stations, which in turn are connected directly with houses under which cars are run to load or unload. Of course, there are subways of the ordinary kind connecting the station with all parts of the city. The fare by these, as in all subways, is three cents. There are also hundreds of motor cabs carrying passengers at five cents a mile each. The power of the subway cars is electric, of the cabs chemical. Some few "electrics" still run, but the chemical motor is rapidly displacing them. Chemical power seems to be about the limit of perfection for motor use: though, of course, o one can tell what new thing is coming.

I took a cab, because I never did like subway riding. All man's ingenuity can't make it like riding in the open air. However, a very late attempt is being made on an air line from the Harlem to the Battery by paint ing attractive scenery along the entire walls. Only about three miles of this is finished and I am free to admit that it is pleasanter in subways is worth going miles to see. Advertising still shows up—this is a commercial age-but isn't allowed to spoil the scenery.

I am stopping at the Hotel St. George, a magnificent concrete-glass structure sur-mounting the high ground where once stood the Fort George Casino, one of the landmarks in my young days. The hotel contains 3,000 balconies and great roof garden is not surpassed in this world, I guess. I pay \$2 a day for a room and bath, and my meals average dollar each, so you see the expense of living is not extravagant, considering what one gets There are no tips, and drinks are a dime apiece straight. Fifteen cents with trimmings-I don't mean delirium trimmings. By the way, the latest liquor is made from sugar beets, and a man cannot get helplessly drunk on it. He merely becomes happy, but he does not get over the jag for at least a week. They call it Kintuk.

The hotel overlooks Speedway Park and Boulevard, including the site of the Speedway as it was when I was a boy and, for years afterward. The Speedway still extends far along the Harlem as it originally did, but below that point the river has been widened and deepened and immense docks line both shores of it to its confluence with the East River, or the Sound, rather. These docks are used by the various vessels plying the waters of the Sound. Subways connect the riverfront with all parts of the city. The Boulevard, running along the brow of the hill overlooking the river, is 200 feet wide and is rapidly becoming the most fashionable residence section of the city. The north shore of the Harlem has been greatly beautified by terraces and parks with concreted river banks, and the view up the valley is like a picture. The railway tracks of the Central which formerly ran along the river into the old station at Forty-second street, now run along the Hudson to the great Union Station, formerly the Pennsylvania. All tracks are subways.

trains. They went out of use thirty years ago. Everything is under ground, and I imagine every foot not taken up by foundations of buildings is given over to city uses. In ways stacked up on each other, as it were. with elevators from the lowest to the street above. There is hardly a vacant lot on the island, and the population of Manhattan is about four millions. The population of the entire city is about twelve millions. This does not include several millions on the Jersey side. A tremendous advance and improve ment has been made over there by the diking and draining of the Newark and Hackensack meadows. All that vast acreage, once swamp, is now occupied by factories and thousand of working men's dwellings on the higher ground. Canals intersect its area frequently, and Newark Bay is now a harbor second only to New York Bay itself. All factories formerly on the island have been removed from the city, and most of them have taken to the meadows as the most convenient location Brooklyn's population is larger than Manhattan's, owing to the fact that Manhattan is almost entirely devoted to business purposes. hotels and apartments below 155th street The limits of the city extend beyond the site of ancient Yonkers, and there are ten tunnels under the Harlem, connecting the island Harlem there are subways, but the surface cars and elevated roads are still in use in the noter sections of that part of town. There are 200 theatres or show houses of

various sorts, none below Forty-second street, which I am informed was once the centre of dramatic art in the city. The mer Metropolitan Opera House was the last to go, having devoted the last twenty years of its life to cheap vaudeville, for the hotel trade. The New Theatre, built in Central Park West, as a national idea, or something of that sort, has been sold and will be made the home of high class vaudeville. A fitting successor to it is building on the high land overlooking the Hudson above Lafayette avenue. It will be something like a vast Greek temple in outward appearance, with sweeping flights of steps leading down the hill. It will be constructed wholly of white marble and will cost \$15,000,000. Its equal cannot be found else

where on earth. There are 20,000 hotels and apartment houses on the island. The latest apartment house is unique. It occupies an entire square 200x800 feet, twenty stories high and fifty feet deep around the square, leaving a court 100x700 feet. A central building forty stories high and 100 feet square occupies the middle portion, and in this the tenants eat and have reading rooms, theatre, reception rooms, dancing halls and all the appurtenances of social usage. The employees of the apartment are housed here. The whole thing is intended to be a kind of community flat, and it is an enlargement of the plan frequently adopted twenty years or more ago on a small scale. A man and wife may live here for \$100 a month or \$50 a person. Children and dogs are permitted, with restrictions. It is in a way a solution of the servant problem. There are twenty tunnels under the Hudson

and five bridges over it. These bridges are all above what used to be Castle Point in Hoboken-that homely name still sticks to the Jersey town-so that they are high above the water and do not interfere with navigation. The old Blackwell's Island Bridge the only one over the East River, and in this river the greatest change in New York has been made. There is no East River below Blackwell's-which, by the way, is now a city park-the river having been dammed at the island and below the old suspension, or Brooklyn Bridge, and the river bed filled in, making the two cities one, though their identity differs nearly as much now as when there was a river between them. No other means could be discovered to remove the bridge jam, as it used to be called, which grew worse each year, and so they simply took the river away and made real estate of its bed. work cost about \$150,000,000, but the increased quantity of real estate coming into possession of the city was sold for more than the cost, so that the expenditure was warranted financially, as well as a public benefit. The elimination of the East River made naces-

sary the enlargement and docking of the Harlem in order to accommoda ping formerly in the East River.

City Hall Square looks about as it always did, and Wall street is still in the ring, but Bank Square, formerly Union Square, does the bulk of the business. The bank buildings here are wonders of architecture and convenience. What was once Madison Square is now Insurance Square—square insurance, you know—and the buildings about it are the largest structures in the world devoted to business purposes. I can not say as much Policyholders did not demand beauty so much as economy in their

Old St. Paul's and Trinity are no longer in evidence. Huge business buildings occupy their sites. The new Trinity is in a great building in that part of Fifth avenue eas of Central Park. The style of church architecture has changed and they do not now build churches devoted exclusively to worship. They run them up fifteen or twenty stories into apartments and let them to tenants Most of the fashionable churches have their buildings now along this part of Fifth avenue. All of them make money, because they are in fashionable neighbrhoods and rents are high, and this money is invested in model tenements on the East and West Sides chiefly on the West, for with the closing of the East River mest of what used to be the the poor people have much better homes and have been taught that there was really something in religion besides show. It also set a good example to wealthy persons, who ot appear to know where to put their money to do the most good, and they have taken hold of the work and are getting from two to three per cent. on their philanthropy. Naturally enough the feeling between the 'classes" and the "masses" has greatly improved with these improved conditions, and is not now considered to be a permanent disgrace to be rich.

These model tenements, so called, are really the best thing that ever happened to Crime has greatly diminished, public health improved and life among the lowly in such comfortable homes takes on something of the color of real living. Besides these model tenements, many apartment houses of a higher grade, with rents from \$18 to \$30 a month for one or two rooms neighborhoods and are very popular with people of moderate means and good taste.

The old home of Andrew Carnegie, at Ninety-first street, has been converted into a memorial library, and the rococo residence of the late Senator Clark is now an insanitarium for the extremely wealthy.

Staten Island has a population of a million. and with the coming of a great city the mos quitoes have disappeared except around the edges. The same may be said of the Jersey meadows. Tunnels connect the island with the mainland, and there is no longer a Staten Island ferry. Battery Park looks about as it always did. I guess the descendants of the tramps of a hundred years ago still sit around there enjoying the ocean breezes The Statue of Liberty fell down about a month ago. It had rusted off at the base A lighthouse, 600 feet high, with enormous reflectors casting a suffused glow over the entire bay, is to be built on Bedlow's. Ellis Island is no longer a depot for immigrants. As you know, arrangements were made years ago with Europeans and other foreign countries for the establishment of emigrant stations in their seaports, and now only acceptable emigrants are received for

shipment to this country. The public school accommodations are dequate to meet the demands of all the children of school age. This has been accomplished simply by erecting buildings for the purpose of sufficient capacity. York was a long time solving this simple problem. I may say that education is much more elementary now than formerly, and 16 years of age. They can get all the education they want, but not at public expense. Another educational change was the transfer some years ago of Columbia University from its old site to the mountains about West Here there is the most picturesque and beautiful location in the world. There are 10,000 students at Columbia."

The city is astonishingly quiet, and one can hear scarcely any noise in the streets. This is due largely to the placing of traffic underground. Most of the surface portation is by motor cars, but the horse is still in evidence, though only in vehicles. Fifth avenue, which is the fashionable shopping street, shut qut all vehicles years age, and has a movable platform railway its entire length between curbs, from Fifty-ninth street to Washington Square Cross streets pass under it. On a clear afternoon there is probably no more brilliant sight in the world than this magnificent avenue of trade presents. The sidewalks are twenty feet wide, and are of glass, as are the buildings in most instances. The adoption of glass in buildings has greatly improved the light conditions, and dark rooms even in deep buildings are the exce An innovation in very many of the newer streets is the placing of a roadway promenad at the second story of abutting buildings These roadways are of glass, and the streets below are thus well lighted. No vehicles are used upon them except two lines of motor cars, running in opposite directions, for those who do not wish to walk. Fare five cents. The New York Heat and Power Plant is one

of the institutions the city is proud of. From t all needed mechanical power is supplied, and t supplies heat by electricity, which is away ahead of all the old methods and costs less. The plant receives its power from engines run by tide water. Much of this tide power is being utilized by manufacturing estabishments along the Hudson. parcel delivery, by which parcels are de-

livered all over the city with promptness, It is proposed to incroduce larger tubes for the delivery of freight from railways. A mail tube has been in operation for some time between New York and Philadelphia, carrying the mails in forty-five minutes. The pneumatic people claim that they will be carrying passengers in sixty minutes before the year is out. The Fire Department is chiefly active now

n the remoter parts of the city, as all central buildings are absolutely fireproof, and what ever fire may start can be easily extinguished by one man with a chemical machine. There are 50,000 policemen, and they are

kept busy all the time. Not because the city s so bad, but because an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. They are all honest, and criminals don't have much show Gambling and other evils are allowed under restrictions, and those who wish to indulge must register at the Vice Commissioner's office. In this way a tab may be kept upon the vicious The docks along the Staten Island shore

make landings by ships much easier and safer, and the subway connections give quick approach to passengers entering the city. These docks are the most extensive and complete ever constructed. All transatlantic ships dock at them Coney Island is still in the ring, but there is ten times as much of it as there used to be

when I was a boy. One fare, three cents, from any part of the city, and cars enough to prevent crowding. The attempt to run a balloon line down there was a failure. The balloon is about where it was when the chaps of a hundred years since tried to make it a go. It won't go. That's all.

The climate of New York is no longer the

terror it once was. This has been effected by turning the Gulf Stream toward this coast. The work was not the success that was hoped. but the winters are much milder and the former cold, damp winds are very rare. Enthusiasts believe that some day bananas may be grown in Central Park. This, however, is I think, a dream,

The city's water supply problem has been settled by the establishment of large reservoirs, where sea water is treated by process of precipitation, and the fresh water. pure and healthful, is pumped into discharging reservoirs Millions have been specifies work, which is vast in its proportions, but the revenue derived from the salt remaining after the water is freshened pays a fair per coat, on the investment. Other chemicals of great value are also derived from the evaporation.

All saloons, and there must be a million of

them, are now relegated to rooms below the street, and a man has to go down stairs to get a drink. It does not reduce the drinking. perhaps, but it keeps its visible results our of the public eye and shuts off the usual gang about the ordinary street saloon en trance. It is considerable of a relief not to

sce a saloon on every corner. The streets are lighted by a new method of ube lights, like the old Crookes tube, but vastly improved. These tubes run diagon. ally from corner to corner of the streets about seventy-five feet above the ground and give a most brilliant light, which is high enough to prevent dazzling the eyes. The upper half of the tube is a metal reflector which also strengthens the tube and protects it from the weather.

Newspapers have materially changed, as eeds must be in so large a city. Those famous a hundred years ago are still in existence, but they are of much wider scope than formerly, and confine themseives only to matters of general interest, editorially and in the news In addition to these general papers there are numerous dailies in each borough which devote themselves to the news and politics of their particular bailiwicks. They are almost as sensational as the old time 'vellow journals," but the big papers are essons in dignity even to an English news. paper. Their Sunday editions are rivals of the highest class magazines and constitute real literature.

The city government is by Commissioners elected by the boroughs, of which there are twelve, a million inhabitants to the berough being the rule. Each borough elects five Commissioners to attend to its affairs, and these five elect one City Commissioner, thus making twelve, with the Mayor at the head, elected for five years by vote of all the people. It sounds complicated, but I am told it gives New York the best government it ever had. However, that's what they used to say in my day of Tammany, so I may have loubts. By the way, Tammany still exists but it is not the Tammany of eld, and the Tiger is, I understand, a bighted being.

Broadway isn't what it used to be. There is too much of the town above Forty-second street. From Long Acre Square to Bowling Green it is a grand canon of skyscrapers. used for business purposes wholly. Many of these are forty stories in height, but as a rule buildings above thirty stores are not popular, especially in exposed situations. None has ever been blown over or cdiapsed. but one at The Circle, fifty storie high warped so out of plumb in a windstom sereral years ago that office desks fell outof the indows, and since that time they hav been kept to a reasonable height.

But I am making this letter too long. here is so much to tell you that I don't know then to stop or where. As it is I have mites nuch, but you must be content with this il I come home again, and then I'll answer in he questions you ask me.

My love to your mother and all the folks.

Status of Railway Passes.

From the Railway Are. Passes are not absolutely extinct, although they portation, which is a proper part of the business But State legislators are not yet reduced to the alternative of walking or paying fare except in the

where pass giving and pass using have been made criminal. In some States annual or session passes o legislators and State officers have been sent and accepted as usual. A few roads have been so cautious as to notify these favored classes that while passes will not be volunteered they can be had for the asking, thus of having their feelings hurt by the return of a pas-

very few States, like Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri

or two with an indignant rebuke of bribery. An other more delicate way of extending the usual courtesy of legislative transportation is to leave it in the hotel boxes, as a press despatch says is being done at the capital of Missouri, the proof o this charge being "the exceptionally large exodus of legislators at the week end." But the evidence s not conclusive.

In one or more of the thrifty New England States bills are pending which propose to swap the mem-bers' mileage money with the railways in exchange

for continuous passes, which will give more rides than the money would buy. If the railways are willing to trade nobody need object. In a few States, Oregon for example, legislators are think-ing to save their faces and their passes too by en-acting a law to hold up railway companies and comel them to hand over the coveted tickets.
This is a good scheme. Why not exten

purveyors of other things that membrs of Legis-latures want, such as board and clothing?

When "Mrs. Markham" Was History. From the London Daily Chronicle.

To those of us who are not so old as the Arch-sishop of Canterbury the Primate's allusion to the school histories of Mrs. Markham may prove pus zling, for Mrs. Markham has long, ceas favorite with the young. The day of her power dawned in 1826, when John Murray published an England, with conversations at the end of each hapter for the use of young persons." This work, under the house of Murray, began a dominion over the schools of England that was to last undisputed

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Before the middle of the reign of Queen Victoria more than 100,000 copies of her history were sold The history of France she similarly adapted to the needs of the immature mind, meeting with remark able success, although not on the generous scale that rewarded the "History of England." Mrs. Elizabeth Penrose-"Mrs. Markham" was a pseudonym-was a daughter of Cartwright, the inventor of the power loom. She chose the name of "Markham" from the Nottinghamshire village where she lived as a girl with her aunts. She re fused to sully her pages with narratives of cruelty and deceit, and party politics she banned as beneath the comprehension of the young.

From the Ohio Magazine.

His father felt that he was too poor to make a scholar of more than one child of his large family, and so the elder brother, Matthias, was kept at school and Thomas placed at hard work on the

The breaking of a leg proved a happy incident in the life of the boy, as the enforced confinement gave him time for devotion to his beloved books. and he committed a Latin grammar to memory Upon his recovery he again importuned his father to send him to school, and, meeting a refusal, de liberately broke his leg the second time, that he might have leisure for study. His heroic deter nination to learn resulted in his being placed in the same institution attended by his brother, where his natural ability and great industry gathered a thorough knowledge of the best English literature and a fair acquaintance with the Latin classics.

An Automobile Railway. From the Motor World.

In Columbus, Ind., there is the only concrete automobile railway in the world. As yet, how ever, it is only a miniature, but as soon as the in ventor, the Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, Fish and Game Commissioner of Indiana, can interest sufficient capital he expects to build an experimental line ust outside the city. The plan is to build a concrete roadbed, in the centre of which will be a con crete guide rail twelve inches wide and twelve inches high., Each car will be fitted with two small auxiliary wheels to prevent it from leaving the track. If the scheme gets beyond the experimental stage the automobiles will be built to carry

From the United States Tobacco Journal The cigarette output of 4,368,729,015 in the calcular year of 1906 must have come as a surprise to the bulk of the trade, but more stunning yet its increase in one year of 842,240,452, an increase by nearly three hundred millions larger than the increase of our clear industry during the same year. This jump is the more remarkable in the face of the pronounced and unrelenting hostility of a half a dozen State Legislatures which have ostracized not only the manufacture but also the harming and consumption of cigarettes within the fines of their respective territories

Louis XIV, had just remarked: "I am the State." "Then, sire," replied a courtier, "if you don't do our duty an Exalted Personage will have no choice Chagrined, he saw his blunder, but it was alreads

Argument From Analogy.

Mrs. Knicker-How do you know with husband sweetens the kitty? Mrs. Bocker-He brings me a box of candy

Comparative. Knicker-Yes, that is Cleopatra's needle. Bocker-Great Scottl I wouldn't want to ex-